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ABSTRACT

The Social Studies assessment on the Graduation Exit Examination for the 21st Century (GEE) is designed to measure student mastery of Louisiana's social studies content standards. The GEE 21 assesses the mastery of U.S. history from the end of the reconstruction era through the 20th century. Emphasis in high school is on U.S. history from approximately 1870 to the present (Eras 6-9). This summary guide provides a concise list of the U.S. history benchmarks and key concepts that may be assessed by GEE 21. It is intended to be used only as a preliminary guide and is not intended to limit curriculum or instruction. The guide explains that Louisiana Social Studies educators have deemed several key concepts important from the two benchmarks for this era. These key concepts are considered essential topics when covering the benchmarks in the classroom. (BT)

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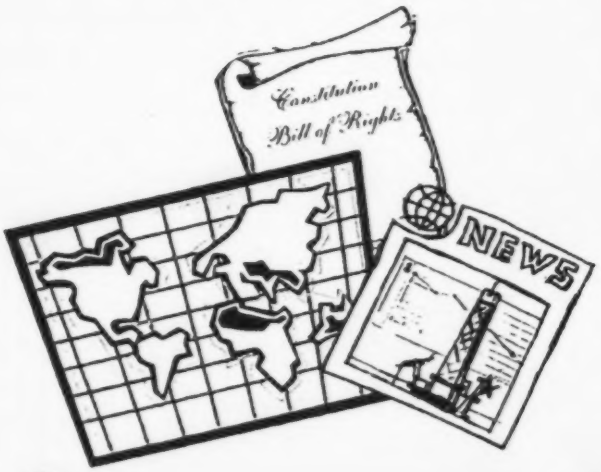
ED 475 997

GEE 21

Graduation Exit Examination
for the 21st Century

Key Concepts Document for United States History

Grade 11



Social Studies

December 2002

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Foreword

The Social Studies assessment on the Graduation Exit Exam for the 21st Century (GEE 21) is designed to measure student mastery of Louisiana's Social Studies Content Standards. The GEE 21 assesses the mastery of United States History from the end of Reconstruction through the 20th century. The committee of teachers who developed the Social Studies Content Standards and Benchmarks in 1997 recognized that many Louisiana educators were concerned about students graduating from high school with little or no knowledge of significant 20th-century events. Previously, U.S. History classes at each grade level often started at the beginning, with the discovery and founding of the nation, leaving little time to teach 20th-century history. The U.S. History Content Standards were written to address this problem, placing emphasis on the eras from the "beginnings" to approximately 1877 (Eras 1–5) in middle school and emphasis on the eras from approximately 1870 to the present (Eras 6–9) in high school. High school students are not assessed on the earlier periods so that the curriculum can focus on more recent history.

The *Teachers' Guide to Statewide Assessment for Social Studies* was written in 1997 and revised in 2000. This guide includes the Content Standards and Benchmarks; key concepts for each benchmark; and descriptions of how the benchmark will be measured, i.e., the types of assessment items included on GEE 21. The *Guide* provides detailed information about what students are expected to know and be able to do and how they will be assessed.

This summary document provides a concise list of the U.S. History Benchmarks and key concepts that **may** be assessed by GEE 21. This is **not** an exhaustive list, and it is **not** intended to limit curriculum or instruction. It is intended to be used only as a preliminary guide. Teachers should feel free to use this document in conjunction with the content standards and benchmarks as an aid in developing curriculum and lesson plans.

United States History for Grade 11 should cover Eras 6–9.

Era 6: <u>The Development of the Industrial United States (1870–1900)</u>

For this era there are two (2) benchmarks:	
H-1B-H6:	analyzing the development of industrialization and examining its impact on American society
H-1B-H7:	describing the immigration and internal migration patterns that have occurred in the history of the United States and examining the cultural and social changes that have resulted

Louisiana Social Studies educators have deemed several key concepts important from these two (2) benchmarks. These key concepts are considered "must discuss" topics when covering the benchmarks in the classroom. The Louisiana Department of Education asks item writers, when creating assessment items, to review these key concepts to better understand the Louisiana Social Studies teachers' expectations of their students. With this in mind, we have prepared all the key concepts in a quick access format below for convenient review and reference.

H-1B-H6: While analyzing the development of industrialization and examining its impact on American society the following individuals and concepts should be emphasized.

Key Concepts:

The Robber Barons

corporations

assembly lines

impact of business consolidation

Government regulation of business activity:

- Sherman Anti-Trust Act
- Interstate Commerce Commission

Industrial giants:

- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Andrew Carnegie
- John D. Rockefeller
- J. P. Morgan

Inventors:

- Alexander Graham Bell
- Thomas Edison

Era 6: <u>The Development of the Industrial United States (1870–1900)</u>

H-1B-H7: The following concepts should be covered when describing the immigration and internal migration patterns that have occurred in the history of the United States and examining the cultural and social changes that have resulted from these patterns.

Key Concepts:

Immigration:

- Ellis Island
- Statue of Liberty
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- melting pot

Internal migration patterns:

- urbanization
- ghettos
- tenements
- Dawes Act (Native Americans)

Era 7: <u>The Emergence of Modern America (1890–1930)</u>

Under this era, there are four (4) benchmarks:	
H-1B-H8:	evaluating the significance of the Progressive Movement
H-1B-H9:	analyzing the rise of the labor and agrarian movements
H-1B-H10:	explaining the changing role of the United States in world affairs through World War I
H-1B-H11:	analyzing the significant changes that evolved in the United States between World War I and the Great Depression

Louisiana Social Studies educators have deemed several key concepts important from these four (4) benchmarks. These key concepts are considered "must discuss" topics when covering the benchmarks in the classroom. The Louisiana Department of Education asks item writers, when creating assessment items, to review these key concepts to better understand the Louisiana Social Studies teachers' expectations of their students. With this in mind, we have prepared all the key concepts in a quick access format for convenient review and reference.

Era 7: The Emergence of Modern America (1890–1930)

H-1B-H8: While evaluating the significance of the Progressive Movement the following issues, amendments, persons, and concepts are important.

Key Concepts:

Progressive Movement:

- Reform measures
- Australian Ballot
- direct primary
- initiative
- referendum
- recall
- U.S. Constitutional Amendments: 16, 17, 18, and 19
- Pure Food and Drug Act
- Meat Inspection Act
- Federal Reserve Act
- Clayton Act
- Federal Trade Commission
- Prohibition

Progressive Leaders:

- Teddy Roosevelt
- William Howard Taft
- Woodrow Wilson

Reformers:

- Jane Addams
- Carrie Chapman Catt

Muckrakers:

- Thomas Nast
- Upton Sinclair
- Ida Tarbell

Era 7: <u>The Emergence of Modern America (1890–1930)</u>

H-1B-H9: Upon analyzing the rise of the labor and agrarian movements, the following concepts, events, and people are significant.

Key Concepts:

Agrarian movement

New South:

- sharecropping
- tenant farming
- Solid South
- Jim Crow Laws
- Plessy v. Ferguson

African American Leaders:

- George Washington Carver
- Booker T. Washington
- W. E. B. Du Bois

Populist Party

Grangers (farm organization)

Rise of labor

American Federation of Labor (AFL)-CIO

Labor leaders:

- Samuel Gompers
- Eugene Debs

Era 7: <u>The Emergence of Modern America (1890–1930)</u>

H-1B-H10: Explaining the changing role of the United States in world affairs through World War I is a comprehensive and often daunting task. The following list of concepts helps to significantly narrow the scope.

Key Concepts:

Foreign policy:

- Open Door Policy
- Dollar Diplomacy
- Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine
- Big Stick Policy
- neutrality
- isolationism

Foreign intervention and/or expansion:

- imperialism
- yellow journalism
- annexation of Hawaii
- Spanish American War
- Panama Canal
- Protectorate (e.g., Philippine Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico)

World War I:

- U.S. entry into the war
- Zimmerman Note
- submarine warfare
- Allied Powers/Big Four
- Bolshevik Revolution (Lenin)
- Armistice
- 14 Points
- League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles

World War I home front:

- Selective Service
- financing the war
- patriotic activities
- mobilization

U.S. leaders:

- William McKinley
- Teddy Roosevelt
- Woodrow Wilson
- Pershing ("Black Jack")

Era 7: <u>The Emergence of Modern America (1890–1930)</u>

H-1B-H11: While analyzing the significant changes that evolved in the United States between World War I and the Great Depression the following concepts should be discussed.

Key Concepts:

Presidents of the United States:

- Warren G. Harding
- Calvin Coolidge
- Herbert Hoover

Characteristics of the 1920's:

- Great Red Scare
- racism, prejudice
- Scopes trial
- immigration quota
- Roaring 20's
- jazz
- organized crime
- political scandals
- women's rights

Harlem Renaissance:

- Langston Hughes
- Countee Cullen

talkies
phonograph
radio
airplane
Wright brothers
Charles Lindbergh
automobile
Model T
Henry Ford
assembly line
mass production

Agricultural depression:

- installment buying
- protective tariff

Era 8: <u>The Great Depression and World War II (1929–1945)</u>

Under this era there are two (2) benchmarks:	
H-1B-H12:	analyzing the causes, developments, and effects of the Great Depression and the New Deal
H-1B-H13:	analyzing the origins, course, and results of World War II

Louisiana Social Studies educators have deemed several key concepts important from these two (2) benchmarks. These key concepts are considered "must discuss" topics when covering the benchmarks in the classroom. The Louisiana Department of Education asks item writers, when creating assessment items, to review these key concepts to better understand the Louisiana Social Studies teachers' expectations of their students. With this in mind, we have prepared all the key concepts in a quick access format for convenient review and reference.

Era 8: <u>The Great Depression and World War II (1929–1945)</u>

H-1B-H12: This is another era that has a broad base from which to study. However, while analyzing the causes, developments, and effects of the Great Depression and the New Deal, the following concepts should be covered.

Key Concepts:

Great Depression:

- economic causes
- overproduction
- overspeculation
- underconsumption
- protective tariffs
- unequal distribution of income
- psychological causes
- pessimism, panic

Stock Market Crash

1932 presidential election:

- Herbert Hoover
- Franklin D. Roosevelt

New Deal:

- First 100 Days
- relief, recovery, reform programs (e.g., WPA, CCC, AAA, SSA, FDIC)
- fireside chats

New Deal Leaders:

- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Eleanor Roosevelt
- Frances Perkins
- Huey Long
- Black Cabinet
- Brain Trust

Other legislation/policies:

- U.S. Constitutional Amendments 20 and 21
- Good Neighbor Policy
- Court Packing Plan

Era 8: The Great Depression and World War II (1929–1945)

H-1B-H13: While analyzing the origins, course, and results of World War II, the following concepts should be included.

Key Concepts:

U.S. Foreign Policy:
- isolation
- neutrality
- involvement

U.S. Entry into World War II:
- Neutrality Acts
- lend/lease
- cash/carry
- Pearl Harbor

U.S. Role as an Allied Power (versus Axis Powers):
- island hopping
- atomic bomb

World War II home front:
- Selective Service
- mobilization (e.g., Office of War Mobilization)
- financing the war
- role of women (e.g., Rosie the Riveter)
- censorship
- Japanese internment (Nicei)
- rationing
- black market
- price controls
- patriotic activities (e.g., USO, newsreels, war movies, Victory Gardens)

Political Leaders:
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Harry S. Truman
- Winston Churchill
- Joseph Stalin
- Adolph Hitler
- Benito Mussolini
- Hirohito, Tojo

Military Leaders:
- George Marshall
- Dwight Eisenhower
- Douglas MacArthur
- George Patton
- Chester Nimitz
- Montgomery
- Charles De Gaulle

Results of WW II

G.I. Bill (Servicemen's Readjustment Act)

Era 9: <u>Contemporary United States (1945 – Present)</u>

Under this era, there are five (5) benchmarks:	
H1-1B-H14:	examining and summarizing key developments and issues in foreign and domestic policies during the Cold War era.
H1-1B-H15:	analyzing the economic, political, social, and cultural, transformation of the United States since World War II.
H1-1B-H16:	explaining the major changes that have resulted as the United States has moved from an industrial to an information society.
H1-1B-H17:	analyzing developments and issues in contemporary American society.
H1-1B-H18:	discussing and demonstrating an understanding of recent developments in foreign and domestic policies.

Louisiana Social Studies educators have deemed several key concepts important from these five (5) benchmarks. These key concepts are considered "must discuss" topics when covering the benchmarks in the classroom. The Louisiana Department of Education asks item writers, when creating assessment items, to review these key concepts to better understand the Louisiana Social Studies teachers' expectations of their students. With this in mind, we have prepared all the key concepts in a quick access format for convenient review and reference.

All of the key concepts for benchmarks H1-1B-H14–H1-1B-H18 are clustered into two main groups:

1) Domestic Policies/Development/Issues
2) Foreign Policies/Developments

While covering this era and its subsequent benchmarks, the following concepts should be covered:

Era 9: <u>Contemporary United States (1945 – Present)</u>

H-1B-H14 – H18

Key Concepts: Domestic Policies/Developments/Issues

Civil Rights Movement
Leaders:

- Martin Luther King Jr.
- Rosa Parks
- Malcolm X
- Jesse Jackson

Organizations:

- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- Black Panthers
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Non-Violent Protest

Legislation:

- Civil Rights Acts of 1964,1965

Court Decisions:

- Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 1954

Era 9: <u>Contemporary United States (1945 – Present)</u>

H-1B-H14 – H18

Key Concepts: Domestic Policies/Developments/Issues

Technological Age:

- mass communication
- space
- nuclear developments
- computer technology

Social/cultural developments:

- Great Society
- war on poverty
- education and housing
- immigration/migration
- war on drugs
- minority issues
- women's issues

Political Developments:

- Red Scare/McCarthyism
- Watergate
- assassinations
- Vietnam war protest
- terrorism

Era 9: <u>Contemporary United States (1945 – Present)</u>

H-1B-H14 – H18

Key Concepts: Foreign Policies/Developments

Foreign Aid:

- Marshall Plan
- Truman Doctrine
- Eisenhower Doctrine
- Peace Corps

Collective Security:

- United Nations
- NATO
- Warsaw Pact

Cold War policies:

- nuclear development
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- War Powers Act
- domino theory
- containment policy

Era 9: <u>Contemporary United States (1945 – Present)</u>

H-1B-H14 – H18

Key Concepts: Foreign Policies/Developments

Cold War incidents/developments:

- Cuban crises (e.g., Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis)
- Berlin crises (e.g., Berlin Airlift, Berlin Wall)
- Korean Conflict
- Vietnam War
- Middle East conflicts
- Panama Canal Treaty

Post–Cold War issues:

- Star Wars
- U.S. peace-keeping forces
- NAFTA
- disarmament
- fall of communism

Era 9: <u>Contemporary United States (1945 – Present)</u>

H-1B-H14 – H18

Key Concepts:

Leaders:

- Harry S. Truman
- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- John F. Kennedy
- Lyndon Johnson
- Richard M. Nixon
- Gerald Ford
- Jimmy Carter
- Ronald Reagan
- George Bush
- William (Bill) Clinton

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